International Press Lore syandence to the Communist Party of Poland. In Lieu of this perspective we find in the theses of the said group a perspective of the passive decline of the toiling masses." noitem lenous ause

Domski s standpoint consists in a hurran-revolutionary, nechanical depial of the serious character of the stabilisation efforts, in rehance on automatic collapse and on the inner struggle in the ranks of the bourgeoisie itself

Both officese standpoints; condemn' the Parry, to a political passivity. A. icim

The third standpoint - that of the minority of the C. C. is identical with Comrade Bukharin's standpoint which sees in stabilisation not only an objective process, but also an object of the class struggle. In the draft theses brought forward by us at the September Plenum of the C. C. of the C. P. P. we use the following arguments: use the following arguments:

"The attempts to stabilise capitalism will be trustrated by internal differences and class antagonisms, by the subordination of the interests to the productive forces of Poland to the interests of the capitalist big powers, or else they must be inevitably frustrated by the revolutionary forces aroused through these differences and amagonisms.

In accordance with this perspective, the minority of the C. C. places into the forefront the struggle of the workers and peasants against the stabilisation efforts of the bourgeoisie and against Pilsudski's Fascist dictatorship, and also the autive role of the Communist Party in this struggle as the main factor militating against stabilisation.

The opportunist estimate of the stabilisation in our case is a phenomenon with a historical basis, and is the outcome of the Right policy of the Varski, Kostcheva, Brandt, etc. group which the Party has not yet preprome. Anis glosely connected with that appraisal of the driving spaces, of the revolution which ascribes to the petty bourgeoisie an independent role in the first stage of the revolution (theory of two stages), it is swayed

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by disbelief in the revolutionary forces of the proletanian and has no faith in the capacity of the proletariat to bring the pen-bourgeois masses under its leadership. Moreover, this standpoin is connected with a whole series of tachear questions which is refer to the commission for further consideration.

(1. Lenski.)

TO THE PRESIDEN OF THE VIT ENGLARGED EXI COLUMN CO

hi conflection with Commide Lenski's declaration, the Polis. Delegation wishes to make the following statement:

1. This declaration presents a very distorted picture of the attitude of the C. C. of the C. P. P. to the question of stabilisation in general and to its prospects in Poland in particular. On Delegation has explained the standpoint of the C. C. of the C. P. P. with regard to Compade Bukharin's and Comrad-Kuusinen's reports in the speech of its representative, Comrad-Pruchniak, and has identified itself completely with these these

1. 2. Comrade Lenski, s. artitude on this question arrounds, to an ultra-Left denial of any stabilisation, which viewpoint dound expression in his articles in the "Novy Pscheglond" (January Feruary, 1926) and in the "Communist International" (April 1926) as well as in a number of his speedles

From this same viewpoint Comrade Lenski considers the druft theses which Commades Kostscheva and Brandt placed before the Polish Commission of the E. C. C. I in June, and the distorts the sense of these draw theses of the sense of these draw theses.

. 3. In the Commission we will throw light on all the dather false assertions made by Comrade Lenskii

> On behalf of the Delegation of the C. P. P. www. wit enert (Vysotzki)

out to a order the ort at a me After several announcements by Comrade Renmele, on behalf of the Presidium, the Tenth Session was declared adjourned. ente e rea sucres son - morbodo whom - i see -

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Proprietor, Publisher and responsible Editor: Dr. Johannes, Wortherm, Vienna, VIII., Albertgasse 26, and proprietor. Printers: "Discount of Bergesse, 31.

English Edition.

Unpublished Manuscripts - Please reprint

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Editorial Offices and Contral Despatching Department: Borganse 31, Vienna IX. - Poutal Address, to which all reinitances should be sent by registered mails Poistant 66, Schliessfach 213, Vienna IX.

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P. R. Dietrich: The Political Situation in Germany. M. Janin; The Fight for Albania. Gerhard: The New German Imperialism.

For the Unity of the C. P. S. U. Either one Thing or the Other.

For the Unity of the Trade Union Movement.

A. Bittelmann and Earl Browder: A Reactionary Manoeuvre to Split the American Unions

The Prospects of the Revolution in China.

bents guided and agont motion) aftr action in the Chinese Commission of the Enlarged E. C. C. I. on November 30th 1926.) of wo drive thinks a of

come) of games down a slow most me By J. Stalin. Defore I enter into the question, I consider it necessary to say that I have not had at my disposal exhaustive material on the Chinese question such as would be necessary to infold a complete picture of the Chinese revolution. I am therefore completed to confine myself to a few general remarks of a tindentental material which have directly connected with the question as to the main trend of the Chinese revolution. The reports of Comrade Tang Ping Shan and the remarks of Comraile Railes of the Chinese question are in any possession. In spite of their excellence, all these documents have in my opinion. should be above all idirected to these defects, and for this reason tions of the revolution in China. I think that our attention thy remarks will at the same time be of a polemical character.

The Character of the Revolution in China.

Lenin said that the Chinese would soon have their 1905. Some comrades took this as meaning that exactly what took place with us in Russia in 1905 would necessarily repeat itself in China. This is wrong. Lenin certainly did not say that the Chinasat revolution would be a copy of the Russian revolution mod 9051 the merely said that the Chinese would have their 1905. This means that, apart from the leatures which the Chinese resolution would have in common with the revolution in 1905. It would have its own specific peculiarities, which would stamp its special features on the whole revolution in China. that are these petalianities?) without of his one of the

The first peculiarity is that the Chinese revolution as a bourgeois democratic one is also a revolution for national free-dom directed against the rule of foreign imperialism in China. This is the chief feature which distinguishes it from the revolution in Russia in 1905. The position is that the rule of imperialism in China expresses itself not only in military power but above all in that the imperialists have the power of disposal over the main threads of industry in China, the railways. the factories, the mines, the banks etc. The result is that the questions of the struggle against foreign imperialism and its Chinese agents play a predominant part in the Chinese revolution. This is exactly what links the Chinese revolution directly with the revolutions of the proletarians of all countries against im-

Another peculiarity of the Chinese revolution arises out of this peculiarity and that is that the national large bourgeoisie in China is extremely weak, much weaker than was the Russian bourgeoisie at the time of 1905. This is easy to understand. If the main threads of industry are gathered in the hands of foreign imperialists, the national large bourgeoisie of China cannot but be weak and backward. In this respect Comrade Mif in quite in the right when he remarks that the weakness of the national bourgeoisie in China is a characteristic symptom of the Chinese revolution. From this results that the part of initiator and guide of the Chinese revolution, the part of leader of the Chinese peasantry must inevitably get into the hands of the Chinese proletariat, which is better organised and more active than the Chinese bourgeoisie.

Neither should the third peculiarity of the Chinese revolution be overlooked; it is that, in addition to China, the Soviet Union lexists and its developing, the revolutionary experience and help of which cannot but facilitate the fight of the Chinese proletariat against imperialism and against the feudal-mediaeval remains in Chinaleh torres

an Thuse are the sundamental peculiarities of the Chinese revolution which determine its character and its trend. me wind with the te say through any as a fight

The first detect of the theirs before us is the or underestimate the question of imperial at a intervel if we read the theirs objectly we might a magnet present in China no actual imperialist intervention, is nothing but a struggle of the North against the South or of one group of generals against another group of generals. We are apt to understand under intervention a condition which foreign troops march into Chinese territory and, it this does not take place then there is no intervention. This is a serious entry troop and the entry essential characteristic of interve-stances of the revolutionary mo-where the direct entry of foreign turns tances an intervent against the grown in tormer times, in the 18th and 19th century, revolution by organising civil war, within the depondent country, began in such a by that usually, the people spec, for the gree linancing the counter-revolutionary forces against the sayoutions track part upagined or badly armed, and encountered the agree by moral and financial support of its Chinese ag perialists tried to represent the fights of Denekin and Kolschak. Yudenitsch and Wrangel against the revolution in Russia as an exclusively internal struggle. But we all knew, and not we alone but the whole world knew, that these counter-revolutionary generals were backed by the imperialists of England and America, France and Japan, without whose supported a serious civil war would have been quite impossible in Russia. The same applies to China. The fight of Wu Pei-Fu and Sun Tchuang-Fang. Chang Tso Lin and Change Tour Chan against the revolution in China would be quite impossible were it not that the imperialists of all countries had inspired these counter-revolutionary generals and had supplied them with money, arms, instructors. "advisers" etc. How is the power of the Canton troops to be explained? By their having an ideal, a passionate ethusiasm, by their being inspired in their fight for tiberation from imperialism. by their wanting to give China her freedom. How is the power of the revolutionary generals in China to be explained? In that they are backed by the imperialists of all admiries, the owners of all possible railways, concessions, factories, backs and business houses in China. For this reason it does not depend alone, it does not even depend to any large extent on whether doreign troops enter the country, but on the support given by the imperialists of all countries to the Chinese counter-revolution. Intervention by using other people - that is the kernel of im-

perialist intervention at present.

For these reasons imperialist intervention in China is an undoubted fact against which the point of the Chinese revolution is directed

Anyone who eludes or undervalues imperialist intervention in China eludes or undervalues that which is most important and most essential.

It is said that the Japanese imperialists show a certain amount of "good-will" towards the Cantonese and towards the Chinese revolution as a whole. It is said that in this respect the American imperialists are in no way behind the Japanese. This is self-deception, commandes. We must know how to discern the true nature of the policy of the imperialists, including the Japanese and American imperialists behind their mask. Lenin used to say that it was difficult to win over revolutionaries with a stick, with fists, but that at times it is very easy to win them by kindness This truth, spoken by Lenin, should never be forgotten, comrades. In any case it is clear that the Japano-American imperialists have pretty well understood the significance of this truth. For this reason we must make a definite distinction between friendliness and compliments adressed to the Canton people, and the fact that the imperialists, who distribute their friendliness most liberally, cling most desperately to "their" concessions and railways in China, from which they do not wish to be "liberated" at any price.

III. The Revolutionary Army in China.

The second remark in connection with the theses before us concerns the question of the revolutionary armies in China. The point is that the question of the army is evaded or under-valued in the theses. This is their second defect. The advance of the Cantonese towards the North is generally regarded not as the growth of the Chinese revolution but as a light of the Carston generals against Wu Pei Fu and Sun Chuan Fang, as a fight

must be compared another group in the fight of cases is for meir liberation. Is if then all May or june of the is year the situ ation in China was regarded as the rule of the reaction which had set in after the defeat of Feng Yu Hsiang's ariny, but that in the summer of this year it was only necessary for the victorious Camen troops to advance northwards and occupy Hepe in order to change the picture fundamentally in favour of the revolution? No, it was not a coincidence; for the advance of the greatest importance of the revolutionary army in China.

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every effort to break up this arm the old regime. They made or at least to win it over as far as possible to their side. This was the typical form of the revolutionary explosions of the past The same thing occurred with us in Russia in 1905. In China things developed on different lines. In China, it is not the un armed people against the troops of their own government, but the armed people in the form of its revolutionary army. In China, armed revolution is fighting against armed counter-re volution. This is one of the peculiarities and one of the advan tages of the Chinese revolution. This also explains the special significance of the revolutionary army in China.

It is therefore a reprehensible defect of the theses before us that they underestimate the revolutionary armies.

In consequence of this however, the Chinese communists ought to devote special attention to work in the army.

First of all the Chinese communists must use every means in their power to intensify political work in the army and must special in unting the army a real army and support of the ideas of the threes course the Canton troops are being joined the present moment because the Canton troops are being joined by all kinds of generals who have nothing in common with the Kuomintang ,who join it as a force which overthrows the enemies of the Chinese people and who, by joining the Canton troops, introduce disintegration into the army. It is only possible to neutralise such "allies" or to turn them into genuine adherent of the Kuomintang by intensiving the political work and by organising revolutionary control over them. Unless this is done the army may get into a most difficult position.

Secondly, the Chinese revolutionaries, including the communists, must make a special study of things military, they must not regard military questions as something of secondary in portance, for military questions in China are at present the most important factor in the Chinese revolution. The Chinese revolutionaries, of course including the communists, must, with this object in view, study militarism in order to advance gra dually and to be able to occupy some leading post or other in the revolutionary army. This will guarantee that the revolution nary army of China will follow the right path, will keep its eye steadily fixed on its aim; Unless this is carried out, it is ine vitable that there should be vacillations in the army.

These are the tasks which Chinese Communist Party has he fulfil with regard to the question of the revolutionary army.

IV. The Character of the Future Power in China.

The third remark concerns the fact that, in the theses, the question as to the character of the future revolutionary power in China is hardly dealt with at all or altogether disregarded Comrade Mif, to his credit, has closely approached this question in his theses, But, when he was on the threshold of it he falled to carry it out to the end, as though he had been frightened and did not dare to go further. Comrade Mif believes that the future revolutionary power in China will be a power of the revolutio nary petty bourgeoisie under the leadership of the proletarial What does this mean? At the time of the February revolution in 1917, the Mensheviki and social revolutionaries were also petty bourgeois parties and to a certain extent revolutionary

Does this mean that the future revolutionary power in China will be a social nevolutionary Menshevist power? No, it does not mean this, Why? Because the social revolutionary Menshevist power was an imperialist power, whilst the luture revomanary power in China must be an anti-imperialist power. This is the fundamental difference. The MacDonald Government was as the same time imperialist for it was based on the maintenance of England's impenialist power for instance in India and Egypt. As compared with the MacDonald Government, the future revolutionary power in China will have the advantage that it will be an anti-imperialist power. What is important is not the bourgeois democratic character of the Canton Government which forms the nucleus of the future pan-Chinese revolutionary power; the most important thing is that this power is an anti-priditarist power and can be nothing else, that every advance of this power is a blow aimed at world-imperialism and is therefore a stroke in favour of the revolutionary world movement. Lerin was right when he said that; if in former times, before the beginning of the epoch of the world revolution, national movements for freedom were part of the general democratic movement, now, after the victory of the Soviet revolution in Russia and since the beginning of the epoch of world revolutions, national movements for freedom are part of the proletarian world revolutionzait.

id This peculiarity was not taken into consideration by Com-

I believe that the future revolutionary power in China will, in its character, resemble the power which was spoken of in our country in 1905, i.e. a dictaiorship of the projectariat and the peasantry, but with the distinguishing feature that it will be a power of transition to a non-capitalist, or, to be more exact, to a socialist development of China.

This is the direction in which the revolution in China is likely to develop. This path of development which the revolution will follow, will be facilitated by three circumstances, firstly in that the point of the revolution in China, as a national revolution for freedom will be directed against imperialism and its agents in China, secondly in that the large bourgeoisie in China is weak, weaker then the national bourgeoisie was in Russia in 1905, which facilitates the heigenory of the proletariat the leadership of the proletarian party as against the Chinese peasantry; thirdly, in that the revolution in China will develop in circumstances which make its possible to make out the experience and the aid of the victorious revolution in the Soviet

delightether this method with with certainty lead to victory depends com many circumstances. One things is clear that it is the chief daty of the Chinese communists to fight to prepare the way for the development of the Chinese revolution.

From this we may conclude what is the chief task of the Chinese communists in the question of their relations to the kun Min Tang and to the tuture revolutionary power in China. It is said that the Chinese communists ought to secde from the Kun Min Tang. This is pure folly, comrades it would be the greatest mistake for the Chinese communists to leave the Kun Min Tang. The whole course of the Chinese revolution, its character, 515 prospects, imdoubtedly inflicate that the Chinese communities ought to rengin in the Kno Min Tang and intensity their work in it. But can the Chinese Communist Party take part in the future revolutionary government? It not only can it must. The course of the revolution in China its character, its properts speak eloquently in tayour of the Chinese Communist aking part in the untire revolutionary government of that. This is one of the necessary guarantees for the necessary of the Chinese proletariat becoming a concrete reality.

motion of non-confidence against the Marx Government not be Muse they were an or a control of the were they were

distribution of arganising soviets in the Change Industrial states of the presentation of the personal distribution of the society of the state of the society of t

their connection with the whole situation. It would only be possible to organise soviets, let us say peasant soviets, if China were passing through a period of a flourishing peasant movement which would break down the old power and create a new one, under the assumption that the industrial centres of China had already broken down the barrier and entered on the phase of forming a soviet power. Can it be said that the Chinese peasantry or the Chinese revolution as a whole has already entered on this phase? No, it cannot be said. It is therefore trying to outpace evolution to speak of soviets at the present time. At the present moment, we must not raise the question of soviets, but of the formation of peasant committees, I mean committees, elec-ted by the peasants, which are capable of formulating the fun-damental demands of the peasants, and of taking all the necessary measures for realising these demands by revolutionary methods. These peasant committees should form the axis round which the revolution in the village can unfold.

I know that there are people amongst the adherents of the Kuo Min Tang and even among the Chinese communists who do not consider it possible to let loose the nevolution in the village lest the enlistment of the peasantry in the revolution should disrupt the united front against imperialism. This is the greatest error. The anti-imperialist front in China will be all the stronger and more powerful the more quickly and thoroughly the Chinese peasantry is persuaded to join in the revolution. The authors of the theses, especially Comrades Tan Ping Shan and Rates are perfectly right when they maintain that the immediate satisfaction of a number of the most jurgent demands of the peasantry is an essential preliminary for the victory of the Chinese revohution. In my opinion, it is high time to do away with the in-difference and "neutrality" towards the peasantry which is noticeable in the activity of certain elements of the Kuo Min Tang I think that both the Communist Party of China and the Kuo Min Tang, including the Canton Government ought, without delay, to pass from words to deeds and immediately to raise the question of satisfying the most vital demands of the peasantry. What prospects open up fill this respect and up to what limits an advance can and should be made—that depends on the course of the revolution. I think that it should finally be carried as far

What path should be pursued by the Chinese revolutionaries in order to mobilise for the revolution the peasantry of China which mumbers many millions?

as the nationalisation of the land. In any case we cannot dispense

with the slogan of the nationalisation of the land:

I think that in present circumstances there are only three

The first way is that of forming peasant committees and of introducing Chinese revolutionaries into them in order to influence the peasantry. (Interjection: "And the peasant leagues?")
I believe that the peasant leagues will group themselves round the peasant committees or that the peasant leagues will turn tinto peasant committees possessing this or that competence which is necessary in order to carry through the definings of the pessains. This way has already been discussed but this way is not enough. If would be ridiculous to suppose that the number of revolutionaries is sufficient to earry this out. The population of China is roughly 400 millions. Of these 350 millions are Chinese, and more than time fentlis of flein are peasants, It is a great mistake to assume that a few tens of thousands of Chinese revolutionaries are enough to permeate this ocean of the peasantry! Well then, we missifuely other ways, "I be be be be because the peasantry!" Well then.

The second way is that of influencing the peasantry through the apparatus of the new national revolutionary power. It cannot be doubted that in the newly liberated provinces a new power will arise after the partern of the Canton Covernment. It cannot be doubted that this power and the apparatus of this power will have to satisfy the most invent demands of the peasantry if it wishes to advance the revolution. The task of the communists and of the revolutionaries in China altogether is to penetrate into the apparatus of this new power to bring this apparatus nearer to the masses of peasants and to hap the peasant practice there in no the masses of peasants and to hap the peasant practice whether it be by expropriating the landowners of their limit, or by reducing taxation and rents — whatever the circumstances by reducing taxation and rents — whatever the circumstances

elgo Theathird away o is abase of saffuencing the peacentry through the revolutionary army. I have already spaken, of the extraordinary temporaries of the sevolutionary temporaries affinese revolutionary temporaries affinese revolution. Electroolationary temporaries for a continuous and the sevolutionary temporaries into the continuous provinces which sign decomes, losses punctuates into the continuous provinces which sign decomes, losses

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This lorging shead of Mussohm's is creating a very tense simulation in the Balkans and outside their borders. The most recent delegrams from Jugoslavia, which makes prefensions to Northern Albania, reveal great excitement in the political circles of Belgrade. The Albanian "excursion" of Fascist impenalism will have a similar effect on Orseca And yet, only a short time ago, there was talk of the Soppilal friendship" which Mussolim had established between Italy on the one hand and Jugoslavia and Orsece, on the other land.

telly's Rallian neighbours. The semi-officials "Lemos", in commenting on the lalo-Albanian treaty, remarks with indignation that it signifies the subjugation of Albania, by Italya Italya In view of the generally increasing tension in Italy-French relations and in view of the French support of Jugoslavia, which at the present time is being hard pressed by Italya imperialism, this circumstance will necessarily rouse the greatest alarm in Paris and lead to further intensification of the relations between the latter and Rome.

The question naturally arises as to what is the attitude of England, the thind participant in the former Entente, towards the attack of Fascist diplomacy. This question is all the more important because, apart from general political interests, English unpertained has considerable material interests in Albania. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company has a naphtha concession of 200,000 heotages in the distinct of Valona; other English companies are dinancing the construction of roads; furthermore English capital is showing an interest in the possibilities of outlinging cotton in Albania. At the same time England has succeeded in ensuring her political influence in Albania by taking over the "civilising" task of organising the gendantnegic for Achmed Zoga, which is so make it easier for him to suppress the peasant revolts.

chash the contrast to the French Press, however, we have up to the present seen to hostile commentary in the English Press with negard to the Italian assault on Albania. On the contrary, in April of this year, the English conservative journal "The bineteenth Century" actually published as article by. Colonel Stering, the very officer who is organising the gendarmenic for the President of the Albanian beys and who speaks industry pathetic tenor of Italy's interference, remarking that "gondanissioned by Europe, it will pacify this district of eternal nirest which is threatend by: Bolshevist propaganda". This is undoubtedly a consequence of an Anglo-dialian agreement which was concluded in Livorno and which is directed against the Balkan peoples. Turkey and the USS. R.

In view of all these events, we are involuntarily reminded of the forced departure of Gomrade Krakoviecki, the Soviet representative in Albania at the end of 1924

As is well known, the representatives of England and Italy in Trana had exercised heavy pressure on Fan-Noticiand demanded that he should dismiss the representative oblithe U.S.S.R. on the pretent that he was a threat to the safety of Albania. The same gentlement are now concluding an agreement which amounts to handing over the Albanian people to the bankers of Rome (and possibly also of London) and to destroying the independent Albania; a fully privileged member of the League of Nations—that protester of the small peoples.

Even more important than this self-revelation of the imperialists is the fact that the Fascist advance against Albania intensifies the danger of war in the Balkans and in Europe altogether; for, if according to the traditional saying, the Balkans are the powder magazine of Europe. Albania is one of the slow-matches which lead to it. And the Fascist imperialists are now setting light to this slow-match.

The New German Imperialism.

and see and interest and By Gertrard: " Anad lane of

has succeeded in stabilising capitalism to a certain degree has succeeded in stabilising capitalism to a certain degree. Maginy trusts in connection with the large banks (financial capital) have bold brytal sway over the whole mass of workers and taye held the command with unlimited gower under the mass of the bourgeois sapublicant education rather than to command with an interest control of the bourgeois sapublicant education of the board masses, (tational)

sation). The operagenet and/increasing opaupenisation of the working masses as a mecessary condition for the maintenance and further development of German capitalism.

In doing shis, however, the German bourgeoisie has one fulfilled one side of its "tasks". It has still another "task" to fulfil. The German bourgeoisie must carry "on an embittered fight for markets, for raw materials, for an increasing influence in the politics, of the concert of Powers. For these reasons, German financial capital is trying with all the means and every method at its disposal to restore the old power of German imperialism.

What methods does the 'Odiman bourgeoisie apply to this

- 1. The German bourgeoiste is taking a leading part in the formation of international cartely etc. The enormous development of the monopolies of German financial capital facilitates this policy.
- 2. It is beginning a systematic search for spheres of influence in colonial and semi-colonial countries (export of capital)
- 3. It is pursuing an intensive colonial propaganda and trying to carry through its demand for colonies in the "Counc. of Nations".
 - 4. It is seeking alliances with other imperialist States.
- 5. It is systematically building up the "Reichswehr", not only into an army to be used in case of civil war but also into a cadrefrom which to develop a regular army.
- 6. In its chemical industry it is producing arms in preparation for the next war.
- 7. "Unders over of the Reformists, it is attempting to mask its true imperialist intentions and to confuse the masses by such phrases as "a fight for the freedom of Germany".

What Is the Significance of the Formation of International Cartels?

An "iron" an "electric" peace? Of course not. These international carrets do not mean any smoothing down of the imperialist confindictions; on the contrary, even before they are again disrupted, they mean an intensified imperialist tight between powerful groups.

The great war was a light between the imperialist groups for the redistribution of the world. At Versailles, the victors divided things up at the expense of the defeated nations. Clerman timancial capital is now trying to prepare for a new distribution in its favour. So, far it has of course only taken the first steps. but in this respect a whole number of facts already exist. Derman banks in alliance with Knapp are negotiating with Peraia and Tarkey as to the building and construction of railways, German colonial associations are beginning systematically, in connection with English finance, to buy back the former colonial possessions of Germany (A short time ago, an association of this kind acquired large plantations in Cameroon.) In China, the control of the whole antimony trade is in the hands of German financial capital! Addew months cago: the German Government gave the solballed Morocco enedits to the Mannesmann Works which have targe possessions in Moroccom As we have said this is only a modestribeginning that the development is clear German financial capital is making obstinate efforts to get its share in the business of exploiting the colonial peoples.

Seeking for New Affect, the German bourgeoisie has joined the League of Nations is the organisation of the imberialists in which new alliances, intervention against Soviet Russia and new wars are being prepared. The German bourgeoiste has steered its course towards the West. It is hoping that the alliance with other imperialist States will help it to advance more quickly towards the restoration of an active German imperialism. The English bourgeoiste is organism to compared against Soviet Russia. The German bourgeoiste is prepared actively to support this fight in return for suitable concessions.

for suitable concessions.

The Reichswehr is not only an army for civil war it is talkered by the leaders of the S. P. of Germany — but it is the organisation which forms the transework for the turne imperialist army of the German bourgeoise. It is built up and drilled in such a way, it has in the diestion of organisation, such connection, with the various fastist leagues. That in the

case of a war this army, 100,000 strong, could an a short time be turned into an army of millions, especially, if the German bourgeoisic takes part in imperialist adventures in alliance with other imperialist powers and if such alliances allow of argapid transformation of the army.

prepare modern weapons. There is no doubt that the powerful chemical industry of Germany is already preparing for future war (gas etc.). In the same way, the powerful heavy industry of Germany, which has only too much experience, can quickly be transformed for the production of war material.

For this reason, the bourgeoisie and the social democrats nowadays speak nothing but the language of the "angel of peace". Everything is based on the "Reconciliation of the People" and on the Republic.

The masses, however must not and will not let themselves be deceived. They are beginning to rebel against their misery. It must be made clear to them that they are threatened with still greater distress by the next imperialist war with the active participation of the German bourgeoiste.

Just as the working masses can only completely overcome their misery if they substitute their rule for the rule of the bourgeoisie, they can only prevent the next imperialist war if they finally and decisively defeat the bourgeoisie.

FOR THE UNITY OF THE C. P. S. U.

Either one Thing or the Other.

(Leading Article of "Pravda".)

Moscow, December 15th 1926.

The polytical significance of the appearance of the opposition is the struggle against the Party, against Leminism and against rance of the opposition was a fractional appeal against the party cannot be concealed. The violation of the declaration of October 16th can be cloaked by no soplasm. One must not be blidd and overlook the fact that the opposition supports the Ultra-Left and Ultra-Right groupings and those counter-revolutionaries who have been expelled from the Comintern. One must realise that the opposition holds itself at the plenum like a group apart from the party, like "the nucleus of a new party". The meaning of the ideological struggle carried on by the opposition at the Plenum, is the struggle against the party, against Leminism and against the nucleus of lemin. Naturally, the opposition remained also this time true to its usual strategy, the camoullage strategy. However, no computing can cloak the main fact of the discussion in the Comintern: The opposition revised the basic principles of Bolshevism under the flag of its hypocritical defence

The furious struggle of the opposition against the Party can only be understood in two cases. Either the opposition believes that the party has "unconsciously" abandoned the path of Leninism, but to recognise this would be to recognise that the Bolshevist party is no Leninist party. Such an extraordinary "idea" means the greatest calumny of the party and shows the greatest self-superiority of the leaders of the opposition with regard to the advance guard of the proletariat. Or the opposition believes that it is opposed to the ideological attitude of the party, that the boundaries of the Leninist party "limit" it, that it considers it necessary to build a bridge between Leninism and Trotzkyism and Otto Bauer. The whole party can see that the opposition is making for this aim, that it is defending Trotzkyism under the mask of "true" Leninism. In questions of principle the party will make no compromise with the opposition, it will give way for no one and for no price in regard to the principles of Dehinism. The party sees that the opposition is going farther and far-

ther away from it, that the opposition is going farther and farther to the Right, although it does this to the accompaniment of 'Lett' phrases. The party sees exactly that the opposition has gone too far. The party is prepared to raise its voice once again and to demand once again from the opposition a definite cathegorical answer to the following question: Does the opposition consider the party competent to decide all questions of the revolution and all questions of Leninism finally? Does it regard all the decisions of the party as absolutely binding for it or not? Is the opposition prepared to subordinate itself to the decisions of the party or not? What does the opposition stand for: For a victorious building up of socialism or for a capitulation in face.

of the difficulties? For Lenimism or Trotzkyism? Does it wish to regard Trotzkyism as a legal ideological "tendency? in the party, and does it wish the struggle against Trotzkyism to be stopped or is it in favour of the light against, and the liquidation of Trotzkyism? Is it in favour of finishing with the social democratic deviations in our ranks and carrying out the decisions of the 15th party conference or does it want to continue in its deviations? Is it in favour of a merciless struggle of the party against the supporters of Souvarine and Korsch or is it in favour of re-admitting incorrigible counter-revolutionaries into the Comintern? Is it in favour of consolidating the unity of the C.P. of the U.S.S.R. and the Comintern or the discruption and weakening of this unity?

Lenin or Otto Bauer? The opposition must chose. One or the other. Upon its part the party will study the lessons of the Commern discussion upon the question of the opposition in the C.P. of the U.S.S.R. and draw its conclusions from the fact that the opposition has opposed the decisions of the party and broken its

promises

FOR THE UNITY OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

A Reactionary Manoeuvre to Split the American Unions.

By A. Bittelmann and Earl Browder.

News is brought by Tass under New York date 'line, December 10, of a new manoeuvre by the trade union reactionaries to engineer splits in several unions in order to rid themselves from the "annoying" activities of the left wing. The continuous of this move was "in the air" tor quite some time, "masmuch as the growing power and prestige of the left wing was becoming really dangerous to the continued rule of the reactionaries in several unions.

The news dispatch reports a meeting of officials of the A.F. of L. and also of independent unions, among them representatives of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, at which meeting a committee was formed to fight the communists. This meeting also provided for the calling of a conference on December 21, o "discuss a plan for the complete removal of communists from the United States labour movement".

It is also reported that several days prior to the above meeting another conference took place at which were present the first vice-president of the A. F. of L., Mathew Woll; the president of the United Mine Workers, Lewis; the president of the United Textile Workers, MacMahon; and several other reactionary trade union officials, at which was discussed the same question of removing, the communists and left wing militants from the trade unions. Simultaneously with these developments the right-wing in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, which was ousted from office by the left wing in 1925, is making an attempt to regain control of the union, disgarding the fact that 15,000 cloakmakers are still on strike. These developments expose a well-planned campaign by the reactionary bureaucracy to expell the communists and left wing militants from the trade unions even at the expense of splitting those unions where the communists have gained or are about to gain leadership.

In the beginning of 1925, the left wing came into leadership of the New York organisation of the furworkers union, after a prolonged and bitter fight with the right wing. Upon getting into office, the left wing administration, in which communists played a prominent role, immediately reorganised and strengthened the union, initiated a militant policy against the employers for the improvement of the conditions of the workers which culminated in a great strike early this year, in which participated 13,000 furworkers. After 18 weeks of struggle, in which the defeated rightwing openly and secretly conspired together with the employers and the president of the A.F. of L. William Green, to defeat the workers, the furworkers union won a brilliant victory, gaining for the first time in America the five-day, 40-hour week, with substantial increases in wages. This strike was the first one of considerable magnitude to be won in the United States in the past several years. It aroused tremindous enthus asm among the masses, increased greatly the prestige of the communists and left wing, and marked a serious defeat for the reactionaries.

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Moscow, Nov. 28, 1926. Many critical points of the local will a real threese Comrade Roy (Chamian) VOR

Today's session is pooned. The order of business consists of the report of County a Tan Pug-Shan on the situation in China and of the situation in an Order of the situation in an Order of the situation in this spoint; Comrade Renaucle will

make an announcement. springgrad done and ow some her

the Bon sh and Japanese and Solver the Lacreers and Alexandrane compensatists. we we are meeting here today, a mentional meeting is being held in the Bolshoi Taleatre for our late Compate Krassin. The Presidium of this Plenum has settling the Religion to the meeting, consisting of Compated Bell (Gernat Britation, Eberham (Germany), and Bernard (France). Compate Bell will speak at the meeting in the name of the Presidium.

The movement agains send manufaction of Chinas, and no constant spanshar; which is the constant of the maps of the constant of malists and m Marists will again combine agreess the Camon

Comrade TAN-PING-SHAN (China):

A written report has already been submitted to the Plenum.

But slince too little light has been thrown upon the Chinese question I consider it desirable that the situation in China be characterised briefly; in such a manner as to bring into relief revolution, which accordes the prolegariateophosphagisaine alt

the principal question and plore on the Shinghai sevents question May of the contine period prior to the Shinghai sevents que May of the vertical by the desired into three stages; from the new of the vertical of the sevents of the multipy, of known singular and the sevents to the multipy, of know singular against Chang Tao-in. This was a period of full revolutionary of the river against the imperialists.

The sevents against the imperialists against the imperialists against the sevents against the imperialists against the sevents and the imperialists against the sevents against the sevents and the imperialists against the sevents against th 10.03. Then the horthern expedition of the Canton temps deven to the present during which the involutionary dones as to studing the officialve against the imperialists over thin ent to

difficient through the teril selection of viscous role in the selection and the relations between the Chinese Revolution and capitalist and the relations between the Chinese Revolution and capitalist

With the third stage the Chinese Revolution has entered upon a new period in its development. Many important changes in the situation are to be noted, among them being:

1) It. The occupation of Wucharty and Hankow by Cantonese troops, whereby the revolutionary forces have spread out in se faces show that a the one hard the filling of the

soloring Consolidation, not ether due to supposely the glassining tage.

Thanks to the particular to the Golf of the glassining tage adopted at each to the control of the the to obtaining road more consciously than bermoltison lift

of which there is the chance that this wing canting the patient

with the Left.

The movement for the re-admission of the expelled Knomintang members who formed a group a fraction last year management to the property of the

resident the restriction of the A. Profes, fett the string of the defeat the decity of the their condition of the condition of the condition of the string o

of the strike contribution in star-chamber lashion, in hopes of fashing some excuse for reorganising the anion. It is no bridge with the left wing, the New York organisation of the International Ladies Carment Workers Union. The combunists and left wing leadership of this union had carried through a number of mass organisation campaigns, which leading entirely new methods of organising the unorganised masses. In August this movement cambinated in a strike of 40,000 closionakers for the live day, 40-hour week and other demands. Three months of struggle, in which mass picketing demonstrations were participated in by tens of thousands of workers and in which the strikers were subjected to severe police repressions and brutaffies, has already won a partial victory for 25,000 strikers, with 15,000 stall confinding the struggle. Here as in the full orders and teadership of the left wing greatly increased its support among the masses, which quite naturally added to the worries of the reactionaries. worries of the reactionaries.

Then there were the development in Passact. Here were that the strict which had seement been appled animality from organisation by the reactionary real with leaders. Beginning with a small strike of one mail; organised and led by communists, this quickly developed during February this year, into a great mass strike involving an textile workers in Passact. The story of the strike and the police workers in Passact. The story of the strike and the police workers in Passact. strike involving all textile workers in Passart. The story of this strike, and the poince stricks by please of armoured cars gas bombs, and all modern instruments of warfare, has become internationally famous, and the mame of the commitmist leader. Weishord, has become known throughout the world. The strategy of the strike leadership, and the strike relief organisation set up all over the country by the committies constitute a real contribution to working class experience. The trade union bureaucracy gived in the outery of the employers against the communist leadership and the demand for the retirement of Weisbord from the strike. In this they were successful only to the extent of forcing Weisbord out, but they could not break the ranks of the worders who continued to accept the leadership of communists and left wingers; the A.F. of L. bureaucracy were forced to accept the new union into the united Textile Workers. Under pressure of mass sentiment the reactionaries were compelled to assume responsibility for the successful communistion of the strike. The left wing has stood grand vigilantly against intreatening betrayal, has maintained the strike until now and but recently won a settlement in one Passaic mill. Next to the developments in the garment trades, this great success of the communists in Passaic was the bitterest pill which the teactionary burearcracy had been

was the bitterest pill which the reactionary foresticracy had been conveiled to Syallow.

The latest cause for a panic of fear among the bitterencrates was the crystallisation of a broad opposition movement in the convenient grows out of a crisis in the imming finding strained operation movement grows out of a crisis in the imming finding strained operation movement grows out of a crisis in the imming finding strained operation movement grows out of a crisis in the imming finding strained operation movement grows out of a crisis in the imming finding strained operation movement grows out of a crisis in the imming finding strained and the interest of the union officialdom and a strained operation of the payrell of the Perbody Coal Corporation at a salary of 20,000 dollars per year. It is generally believed that a salary of 20,000 dollars per year. It is generally believed that considered the timon, has similar retainons with the coal owners. As a result of the treatherous policy of Lewis his cross the industry, the Union has been staken to its foundations and is threatened with destruction. The growing resolution to the finished of the salary of the inners, which even two years ago was crystallised into a movement by the T U.F.I. which received the support of oneamong the interest which ever two years ago was crystalised into a movement by the T.U. E.L. which received the support of one-third of the membership has now broadened the a combination of left-wingers, progressives communists, and miniman trade unionists with a programme of obsting the Lewis mathine, or manufactures with a programme of obsting the Lewis mathine, or manufactures and the support of the lewis mathine, or manufactures are supported to a support of the lewis mathine, or manufactures are supported to a support of the lewis mathine, or manufactures are supported to the support of the lewis mathine, or manufactures are supported to the support of the lewis mathine, or manufactures are supported to the support of the lewis mathine, or mathine the support of the lewis mathine, or mathine the support of the lewis mathine, or mathine the lewis mathine, and the lewis mathine, and the lewis mathine the lewis mathine, and the lewis mathine the lewis mathine, and t

we have the forwarders into a con a brilliant was an eminant several years. It aroused treatments with more managements of

gainsing the unorganised finers, millionalisation of the min-tee, under the general stepan of Sale the Union Tile opposition titles in the mineral stepan of Sale the Union Tile opposition titles in the mineral several revolutionists of long standing such as flowart, Tunnity, and others. This movement, which undoubtedly has behind it a unionity of the miners, is driving the Lewis anachine to desperation. Lowis will not stop even before splitting the tunion to save himself from destruction o mention is me tread The meaning of all these developments is obvious. In three

important sections of the debour governent, the community and the left wing have swon leadership but some cases including or ganisational control of strategic districts of the unions, due of dislocations, and crises in the mining textile, and garment in dustries. While this situation is not characteristic of the labour movement as a whole, it has opened up an entirely new perspection.

movement as a whole, it has obtained by an entirely the bid tive in America, and has become a serious menancy to the bureauctary, of the A-E-191 of principle are veril believed to the analysis and the supprising so that in the Last reports intended at the beginning related the anti-community conferences were in attendance device, who is acting defeat in the Miners. Union at the hands obstituted uniners, led by the combined progressive communist opposition. MacMahon, pessible of the Textile Workers Union who was compelled to admit the new left-wing led union of the Passaic atributes, thus creating the basis for a mass opposition to his continued rule; and the

from office by the left sale, and all the sales of them already outsted from office by the left sales, and all the sales of the left sales this anti-communist movement; but at the same time it is become ming more and more a pressing requirement for the entire A. di locassicollaboration programme that the growing left wing the struggle against the Party, agains betaningstx and dade

shall be exterminated an agent the Party segment of apt of the property of the reaction arises which threatens to apt the trade unions the order that they may not themselves of the trade unions the order that the markets workers, the trade to the property of the trade of the property o

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Proprietor Publisher and responsible Editor: Dr. Johannes Wertheim Vienna VIII Albertyasse 20 ring and a Printers: "Elbemuh", Vienna, IX., Berggase 31.